GUESTS AND PARTICIPANTS OF DINNER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Chairman of the Joint

					Value Control of the Party of the Party					THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
1	2	3 .	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mr. Byron S. Adams, Mr. William J. Eynon, Gen, George H. Harries, Mr. A. P. Crenshaw, Mr. W. W. Chiswell, Mr. William H. Baldwin, Mr. A. E. Burklin, Mr. Joseph I. Weller,	Mr. Edward H. Droop. Mr. Carl Droop. Mr. W. W. Norman, Mr. Jannes L. Parscos, Mr. William A. Hill, Mr. F. T. Sanner, Mr. R. P. Andrews, Mr. John G. Luke,	Mt. Thomas C. Noves, Mr. Harry Norment, Mr. C. W. Linkins, Mr. C. W. Linkins, Mr. Odell S. Smith, Mr. Odell S. Smith, Mr. William A. Mearns, Mr. T. F. Chambers, Mr. S. Percy Thompson,	Senator Tillman, Mr. Alexander Britton, Mr. John Barrett. Mr. Milton E. Ailes, Mr. William B. Hibbs, Mr. William D. Hoower, Mr. Levi Woodbury, Mr. W. A. H. Church,	Col. Cosby, Mr. S. W. Woodward, Capt. A. W. Butt. Mr. W. W. Mischler, Mr. Gist Blair. Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, Mr. William Mooes, Mr. Lester D. Moore, jr.,	Senator Elkins, Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, Mr. F. W. Carpenter, Mr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Mr. J. Whit. Herron, Mr. B. F. Saul, Mr. Joseph I. Sake, Mr. Christian Heurich,	Senator Burkett, Mr. George E. Truesdell, Mr. Louis H. Miller, Mr. Joseph R. Edson, Mr. A. D. Prince, Mr. W. H. Rapley, Mr. Hylas T. Wheeler, Dr. Charles W. Richardson,	Representative Wyatt Alken, Mr. A. M. Lothrop. Mr. George F. Huff, Mr. Alfred P. Thom, Mr. Alfred P. Thom, jr., Mr. B. H. Warner, Mr. John M. Thurston, Mr. G. W. F. Swartzell,	Mr. A. B. Leon, Mr. Samuel H. Mocre, Mr. Edward D. Mumford, Mr. John H. Magruder, Mr. Fred. W. Miller, Mr. John H. Miller, Mr. Henry E. Davis, Mr. Howard Nyman,	Mr. Murray A. Cobb, Mr. H. H. Darneille, Mr. George J. Easterday, Mr. William A. Easterday, Mr. P. A. Drury, Mr. G. E. Dunkum, Mr. G. W. Forsberg, Mr. T. J. Donovan,	Mr. W. Berens, ir., Mr. C. A. Joerissen, Mr. Ernest Gerstenberg, Mr. A. Gude, Mr. F. G. Coldren, Mr. George W. Engel, Mr. Lewis Hopfenmaisr, Mr. D. E. Kleps,
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mr. Benjamin W. Guy, Mr. Ben. S. Graves, Mr. Thomas Grant, Mr. M. Goldenberg, Mr. J. William Henry, Mr. F. D. McKenney, Mr. O. H. P. Johnson, Mr. W. J. Boardman,	Mr. Isaac Gans, Mr. A. E. Randle, Mr. A. T. Ramsay, Mr. Glarenoe B. Rheem, Mr. Benjamin W. Reiss, Mr. Albert M. Read, Mr. Charles Rauscher, Mr. Henry K. Simpson,	Mr. E. S. Parker, Mr. E. B. Grandin, Mr. J. E. Defebaugh, Mr. Dwight Andersen, Mr. Percival M. Brown, Mr. T. Janney Brown, Mr. Henry H. Flather, Mr. Charles W. Semmes,	Senator Fletcher, Mr. M. M. Parker, Mr. B. F. Barnes, Mr. David S. Carll, Mr. William H. De Lacey, Mr. J. Maury Dove, Mr. W. S. Harben, Mr. Rolert N. Harper,	Representative Bowers, Mr. W. V. Cox, Hon. William J. Carly, Mr. W. T. Galliher, Mr. James Courts, Mr. Samuel W. Meek, Mr. William J. Flather, Mr. Hennen Jenuings,	Senator Carter, Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, Hon, Julius Kahn, Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, Mr. George F. Schutt, Mr. Otto Luebkert, Mr. Georgo W. White, Mr. L. W. Busbey,	Senator Scott, Mr. George E. Hamilton, Hon. T. W. Sims, Mr. Alex. T. Hensey, Mr. James S. Henry, Mr. James C. Hooe, Mr. J. H. Walker, Mr. William C. Woodward,	Gen. Ellis Spear, Mr. J. G. Bennett. Mr. Frank P. Reeside, Mr. J. Edson. Tr., Mr. Percy F. Turpin, Mr. Sred Pyle. Mr. Fred Eichelberger, Gen. John A. Johnston,	Mr. Charles S. Bundy, Mr. Thomas P. Bones, Mr. P. G. Burton, Mr. W. J. Lambert, Mr. W. B. Holtzclaw, Mr. R. H. Goldsborough, Mr. N. H. Shea, Mr. George A. King,	Mr. Harry King, Mr. Joel Hillman, Mr. George H. Gall, Mr. John McElroy, Mr. John L. Weaver, Mr. B. P. Smith, Mr. Robert Cook, Mr. James Lansburgh,	Mr. Henry P. Blair, Mr. C. C. Lancaster, Mr. O. G. Staples, Mr. Morgan Bradford, it., Mr. H. C. Bergheimer, Mr. Horace B. Coblentz, Mr. Philip F. Gormler, Mr. Giles F. Heilprin,
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Mr. Snowden Ashford, Mr. Lester A. Barr, Mr. T. B. Spence, Mr. J. Selwin Tait, Mr. W. R. Thompson, Mr. Charles E. Eribber, Mr. George Y. Worthington,	Mr. Ira Bennett, Mr. Claude N. Bennett, Mr. George Howard, Mr. Edwin H. Neumeyer, Mr. John B. Sleman, jr., Mr. William W. McCleuch, Mr. F. R. Sale, Mr. S. J. Masters,	Mr. Philip S. Hichborn, Mr. William G. Henderson, Mr. R. W. Henderson, Mr. James B. Henderson, Mr. L. H. Kennard, Mr. E. E. Rapley, Mr. Frank Reed, Mr. Frank Milburn,	Mr. Dan Fraser, Mr. Myer Cohen, Mr. Sigmund Kann, Mr. Simon Kann, Mr. Simon Wolf, Mr. L. M. Kelley, Mr. Richard Kingsman, Mr. Walter E. Hilton,	Senator Bulkeley, Mr. W. P. Van Wickle, Mr. E. C. Graham, Mr. D. S. Porter, Hon. G. M. Bowers, Mr. Thomas S. Hopkins, Mr. 2. H. Bethell, Mr. Ralph Lee,	Senator Bradley, Mr. Chapin Brown, Hon. W. P. Stafford, Mr. Thomas W. Smith, Mr. George Linville Smith, Mr. M. I. Weiler, Mr. Albert Cary,	Senator Paynter. Mr. John B. Larner, Dr. A. K. P. Harvey, Mr. W. M. Shuster, Mr. Julius Garfinkle, Dr. William L. Robins, Mr. Louis C. Wilson, Dr. J. J. Richardson,	Mr. Harry Wardman, Mr. Arthur Marks. Mr. A. Leftwich Sinclair, Mr. William F. Mattingly, Mr. D. C. Phillips. Mr. H. T. Newcomb, Mr. Arthur G. Plant, Mr. Robert L. Middleton,	Mr. Edgar Shaw, Mr. William E. Shannon, Mr. L. H. Mattingly, Mr. E. Quincy Smith, Mr. Robert A. Phillips, Mr. Emmons S. Smith, Mr. Ewald Schneider, Mr. Joseph Strasburger,	Mr. J. E. Hurley, Mr. J. Albert Shaffer, Mr. John C. Simpson, Mr. Percy S. Foster, Mr. W. H. Franklin, Mr. H. H. Glassie, Mr. George C. Rankin, Mr. Max M. Rich,	Mr. F. H. Walker, Mr. W. H. Walker, Mr. H. K. Willard, Mr. C. B. Zantzinger, Mr. W. F. Roberts, Mr. S. Gassenheimer, Mr. J. H. Cunningham, Mr. T. Towson Smith.

JUSTICE STAFFORD ELOQUENT ON WASHINGTON-PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

"I pledge you in a sentiment that is took no part in the local government. almost a prayer: "'May this prove a fortunate day for

the District of Columbia.' "Without doubt the people of the Dis-

drawn us here as a most happy augury.

"The Chief Magistrate of the nation,"

"The Chief Magistr

bles are only a handful out of many thousands who in thought and sympathy are with us at this feast. Presidents have come and gone, doing their duty by the District as they saw it, but in the press and throng of larger duties too often prevented from giving to local matters the attention they deserved.

Image: money raised in taxes, and assessed the owners benefited by improvement.

"The court held that its acts were binding on the District, and that in spite of its appointment by the President, it was only a branch of the municipal government. Thus matters remained until 1874, when Congress tore down all it had previously done, and started new. The governor and the board of public works deal not exclusively with local conmatters the attention they deserved.

beginning of his term thus held out the President and Senate. beginning of his term thus held out the hand of friendship to our people. Our President and Senate.

President and Senate.

"Four years later, in 1878, the new arrangement was made permanent. Nevertheless, the contention was made before the Supreme Court of the United States that the effect of the new act was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was made permanent. Nevertheless, the contention was made before the Supreme Court of the United States that the effect of the new act was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was made permanent. States that the effect of the new act was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was made permanent. States that the effect of the new act was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was made permanent. States that the effect of the new act was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was made permanent. States that the effect of the new act was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was made permanent. States that the effect of the new act was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was made permanent. States that the effect of the new act was to destroy the District of Columbia as the senate was made permanent. States that the effect of the new act was the senate was made permanent. The senate heart the wisdom of a ripe experience. Those are the qualities that are needed here and now. It is the hour for a statesman. The population of the District has increased so rapidly, it is growing so in wealth and beauty, the greatthat the time has come when the true relations between the District and the nation must be clearly conceived and acbe formed for the District of Columbia-an ideal to be worked for through gento claim the attention and the devotion

Need of a Home.

"The men who made the Constitution that was that this Federal government must have a home of its own. 'Over such a district,' the Constitution in so many words declares, the Congress shall 'exercise exclusive legislation in all cases Congress to delegate this authority. It The utmost it can do in this direction is to authorize the enactment of local regulations. No attempt to legislate for Washington will be worth the making unless to sovereignty, the situation is precisely the founders worked.

was designed by Titans and finished by here. The tribute is capable of a grandly conceived and then executed

"Less than half a century had elapsed from the founding of the Capital before a United States except those who live in congress was found pusillanimous enough the District. to surrender and cede back thirty square

ington of our day to the test of the great principles that controlled the founders of outside. our government, to view the work they left us in the light of all that has developed since, and to plan for the future as men of their vision would have nition and protection of these separate

three meanings in which the expression picture what might be. The streets and between the government and the localriav be accurately used. It may mean public works might all be put under the ity? the mere territory, the seventy square War Department, the public health under altogether, I venture to think, a matter manent improvements out of the current themselves entirely to such business? miles of land and water. It may mean the Surgeon General, the charities made of perfecting the machinery. Men are not the municipal corporation which has been a bureau in the Department of Com-

created by the act of Congress. It may merce and Labor, or perhaps of the In-ments; they have hearts. And if there mean the political community, which may terior, and the schools turned over to had not been sentiment and heart, as well mean the political community, which may the Commissioner of Education. And so as brain, there would be to-day no Washbe called, and by the Supreme Court has it might go on, until the local governington. be called, and by the Supreme Court has been repeatedly called, for certain purposes, a State. In this third sense it is not a mere municipal corporation, but is filled with the sovereignty of the United little rods of local administration and was

"It is of the utmost importance to distinguish between these meanings, espe-cially between the second and the third, its present population, and we have here

"Mr. Chairman, the President of the before the Court of Last Resort, 'the reference to their opinions or their needs. United States, and you, my fellow-citi- government of the United States, except so far as the protection of its own public spectacle. buildings and property was concerned,

A Municipal Government.

signified his willingness to sit at their board, to break their bread and taste their salt. It is a proof of interest and kindness that has touched all hearts.

"We who are seated around these tamoney raised in taxes, and assessed the money raised in taxes, and assessed the company to the c

governor and the board of public works deal not exclusively were abolished, and the power which they troversies, but in large had exercised was intrusted to a com- disputes to which the nation is a party,

was to destroy the District of Communication and the the District of Communica adds to the true promptings of a generous and to make it nothing more than a de-The contention was ruled down.

Source of Authority.

Columbia any less a municipal body such a course be pursued as a permanent corporate. Recognizing the general curately defined, and when an ideal must desirableness of local self-government, It held that the principle of repre-sentative government was legally sat-have their deeds recorded by a man from isfied when the appointment of local California? Why should Washington be officers was made by other officers who the only city in the land that cannot have themselves had been elected by the people, saying: "The people are the reognized source of all authority, and to this authority it must come at last, were absolutely certain of one thing, and whether immediately or by a circuitous process.'

cise exclusive legislation in all cases people to be governed, never did have it treat it so? whatsoever. So far as general legisla- a share in electing the President and "Let us not must legislate itself. When it attempted for my present purpose is to point out struck deep into the soil. They love the once to bestow upon a Territorial legis- the separation that has always been once to bestow upon a retributian legis and superstant the District of Co- with them, and with that tender senti-

main affected by the central government; "It was said of an Eastern temple, It as if all its functions were performed

"Why, then, it may be asked, should double meaning. A great work should be there be such a municipality as the Dis-prudently and loyally administered. trict of Columbia at all? Why should not the general government take direct con-We wish as much for Washington, trol and administer all the affairs of the

> they are: "First-If there were no citizens of the

"Second-If the District elected the na-"Our task to-night is to put the Wash- some interests which they do not hold before. in common with the 90,000,000 who live

"It is, in part at least, for the recog-

left alone upon the floor. "In the meantime the city, growing by cially between the second and the third, its present population, and we have here the would keep our thinking clear. Let us take a moment to trace this distinction in the transactions of a century.

They accept it—very much as Lord where he sets forth with great lucidity the membership of the House and Senate the membership of the combination in the transactions of a century.

They accept it—very much as Lord where he sets forth with great lucidity the membership of the House and Senate the membership of the House and Senate the membership of the combination in the transactions of a century.

They accept it—very much as Lord where he sets forth with great lucidity the membership of the House and Senate the membership of the membership of the combination in the transactions of a century.

They accept it—very much as Lord where he sets forth with great lucidity the membership of the House and Senate the membership of the membership of the membership of the membership of the combination in the transactions of a century.

"To some of us that is not a pleasing

A Nation's City.

"Certainly we must not forget that this is a national city. There is little risk of "The officers of the departments, even that. But there are institutions, many the President himself, exercised no local and important, which are not national in trict look upon the occasion that has drawn us here as a most happy augury.

Congress created here a new government such institutions as the same numerical drawn us here as a most happy augury.

"The Chief Magistrate of the nation, not more respected than beloved, has signified his willingness to sit at their the latter, of course, elected by the people in significant purposes."

"It had its governor and its legislature—the latter, of course, elected by the people institutions of charity and punishment. We should need to have schools, recording of public works.

"Never before has a President at the mission of three, to be appointed by the may perhaps be fairly made up, one-eginning of his term thus held out the President and Senate."

partment of the national government to this community, at least as much so as the offices of any community can be said to relate to itself alone, and why "The fact that its officers were ap- should not these be filled by local citpointed by the President, said the izens? Even if there should be no statute court, did not make the District of thus restricting the selection, ought not policy?

Demand of Consistency.

"Why should the people of the District

"If we are to keep up the form of municipal government at all, does not a fair s process.'

consistency demand that we should treat ing to do with the principle of which I import, and they constitute defects legislation that "Whether a flaw is to be found in it as municipal, as existing, among other of the constitute of the constitute defects legislation that speak. I believe it should be the policy radical and without remedy in the and suppose they this reasoning as applied to the situa-tion before the court, inasmuch as the and local in the interests and needs of tion before the court, inasmuch as the and local in the interests and needs of people of the District of Columbia, the the community? Will it not be wisdom

"Let us not forget that there are thou cers, I will not stop here to inquire; other abiding place. Their roots have city with all the national pride we share make general laws, the court declared lumbia, as a mere municipal corpora- ment which we call 'the love of home' the attempt unconstitutional and vain. in the house of their fathers?

Others have lived here till all ties with other places are dissolved and they it is made in the same spirit in which the same as if there were no other doexpect their children will live here when pletely and irrevocably identified with the place, constitute an element not wisely to be overlooked when one is considering how local affairs may be most

But the jeweler must not meddle with the architect's design. If he does, men may would not be so easy to answer that Little by little the local hold is lost. say: "It was planned by Titans; it was question if two facts were other than Here a hospital is drawn under the con-

"It would be something to assume that city. But if it should be conjectured that and peculiar interests that a municipal might be found somewhat more efficient, "What do we mean when we say the istrict of Columbia? There are at least last that there is no sufference in efficiency make up for the sacrifice of one more bond— District of Columbia? There are at least fact that there is no suffrage. Let us sometimes it seems as it were the last-

. No Need of Suffrage.

"As far as the municipal government is rangement that there should be no suf-

tion in the transactions of a century.

"When the United States, in 1800, took

possession of this territory it found local
self-government here. For two generations it left it undisturbed. Prior to
possession who have been selected with no particular.

"But there are obstacles of graver."

In theory or fact, directly or indirectly, about an adjustment between disbursethey walk, the water
they drink, the light they burn, or the
cially in being born, and espethrust down into the dark, and left a
no longer necessary to be regarded or as
there he was, and it was too late to
do anything about it. But suffrage or no
latter to be met by bond issue.

"They live unto themselves.

"They live unto themselves.

"They live unto themselves.

"They marry and intermarry and rear
there he was, and it was too late to do
anything about it. But suffrage or no
latter to be met by bond issue.

"They go about their tasks, but speak
in theory or fact, directly, and despethey drink, the light they burn, or the
cially in being born bald-headed. You
who have been selection of the comthey drink, the light they burn, or the
cially in being born bald-headed. The
"They live unto themselves.

"They live unto themselves.

"They live unto themselves.

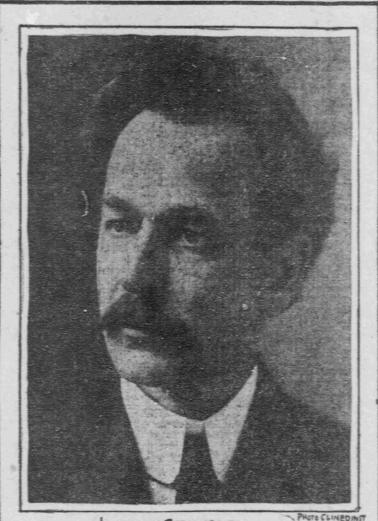
"They live unto themselves.

"They go about their tasks, but speak
there he was, and it was too late to do
anything about it. But suffrage or no
latter to be met by bond issue.

"They go about their tasks, but speak
thrust down into the dark, and left a
no longer necessary to be regarded or as
there he was, and it was too late to do
anything about it. But suffrage or no
latter to be met between disbursethey drink, the water
they drink, the water
they drink, the water
they drink, the water
they drink, the light two being born bald-headed. You
"They live unto themselves.

"They go about their tasks, but speak
there he was, and it was too late to do
anything about it. But suffage or no
in theory or fact, directly.

PLEADS FOR A GREATER WASHINGTON.



JUSTICE STAFFORD

Need for Knowledge.

"Here ignorance of District affairs has

laughter, if tears were not often a more

"And when that occurs there is no

representative of the District to meet

the ignorant, unfounded claim. Three

hundred and fifty thousand people are

cannot meet the emergency. To expect

it would be to expect more than mor-

"Are they Senators and Representatives

roiceless in that hall. The committees

fitting recognition of the folly.

of the committee?

low-members.

of the government, alongside of the na-tional spirit that inspires all hearts, to by a change in that and to this end, that all such institutions tion is concerned, there is no power in Senate, who were the appointing offishould be scrupulously retained under the District government, and that all offices of this kind should be filled by those who have become residents of Washington for

> "Sir, I am not inclined to discuss tonight the various proposed changes in the constitution of the city government. These concern a possible increase of efwhat I am yet to say I prefer to dwell upon a broader question. But no one rught to refer to the form of government that has given shape to our affairs since 1874 without doing justice to the splendid advances that have been made nder its direction. In 1878 the plan was May Be Parting.
>
> "Who knows? Perhaps we have come erty here a tax of 1½ per cent and of matching that with an equal amount

from the national Treasury. "Up to that time the District had car-ried the burden year by year, almost or trol of a department. There the jail slips out of the hands of the Attorney debt of many millions. Under the new General. Now it is proposed that the arrangement Washington has sprung to schools be placed under a bureau; and her feet. Parks have been laid out, ave. gantlet of the whole House or Senate. miles of Federal soil, and the noble patrimony the nation had received from the
ple here, and there are 350,000 peonow, that the city shall be officered on
now, that the city shall be officered on
ple here, and there are some 90,000,000 outthe principle of efficiency alone, by one
the principle of efficiency alone, by one
side, and all are citizens of the United
who can be found who is most comperailway terminals improved, a magnifithe principle of efficiency alone, by one
side, and all are citizens of the United
States; and the 350,000 who live here have
tent, though he never saw Washington water systems practically made over, millions upon millions spent toward making among 350,000 such as we find gathered the city in health and beauty what it here, not a single man could be found ought to be. Meantime absolute fidelity capable of conducting the business of the in the discharge of duties, no stain or hint of corruption, scarcely a dishonest transaction even charged. Surely that is a record for any city to cherish and for

"Some forbidding obstacles have been encountered and are met with still. One "The problem of city government is not is, this being compelled to pay for perincome. What other city is expected to pay for its great works, to last for generations, out of its ordinary receipts, besides, their share of responsibility for meanwhile taking it out of the schools and scrimping its legitimate expenses? Any other city would raise the me nds and pay them a little at a time.

sonable rate; but the principle is sound. neglected their own States or districts. "And, sir, I believe the late secretary of "I am credibly informed that the risk the god of time will do."

ive men with blood in their arteries and brains in their heads; men who have lived long in the District of Columbia and belong to her; men who know her needs and her capacity, who know the history and condition of her institutions, her charities, her prisons, the views and aspirations of her people; men who are proud of their connection with her, and proud that to her soil has been committed the ark of civil and religious liberty.

"What we need is members of these bodies with the prestige that belongs to members; not figureheads, not lobbyists, not delegates, but a member of the Seate and two members of the House, able, "It will meet with opposition; it will ong in the District of Columbia and be- toric?

ered within these hounds.

"But that requires an amendment of the onstitution. So it does. An amendment n strict accord with the principles of of its President, no tongue in the na- of the Chief Magistrate of the republic?

they ask why they alone can have no part in a republican form of govern- the nation would be served as well. ment, do you imagine they will call it a sufficient answer to be told 'Because you live in Washington?'

municipal suffrage. I am speaking of the right of a million of simple American present burden, leaving them freer to itizens to have a share-less than a perform the duties for which they were ing to do with the principle of which I import, and they constitute defects legislation that concerns their country Need for

the same number of people who live anywhere else in the United States. foster and perpetuate a sturdy local pa-tylotiem a local and paculiar civic pride: We shall all agree that to legislate Have they not as much? And that is wisely requires two things-first, a all the right of which I speak.

Believes in Humanity.

tion, second, a clear intelligence touching the subject in hand. There being no representative from the District it-self in either branch of Congress, it all I can say to that is this: If the peobecomes necessary to commit the interests of the District, and the inter-ests of the nation in the District, to ernment of this splendid country, they has been cast aside ernment of this splendid country, they has been cast aside. hands unfamiliar with the subject and do not deserve to have it, and nobody "The Congress as a whole cannot be need fear that it will be thrust upon expected to supply these requisites. No them. But I cannot believe that state-one pretends it does. It is engaged ment.

upon a thousand subjects, many of which appear to its members to be "Say, seignors, are the old Niles dry?"
"I cannot believe that the human heart

vastly more important than any that has changed concerns the District. We cannot won-"I cannot believe that principles have

that it should be so. The step logically required by this condition is next stincts that built up this wonderful fabric of free government have died out here in that we have turned our back upon those principles.

ed with these affairs. Not that their of liberty has gone to seed. word is accepted as final. If it were, some difficulties would be escaped. But quickening. There is no doubt that they in the end their report must run the have sunk into the torpor of faculties disused. But hold before their eyes the hope of what I am describing, and you shall see whether self-respect and the desire for self-government are dead. often shown itself so egregious and glar-

"Sir, if I had it in my power to-night ing that it could excite nothing but to dispose of this matter as I would, do you know what I would do? "I would not change the constitution.
"I would not give the people of the

District suffrage. "What I would do is this:

"I would set to their dry hearts the flame of that old Promethean torch, the to dwell in. love of liberty. "I would fill them with divine unrest stead of breeding cells for crime. at their condition. "I would set beside that condition a

might enjoy as real citizens of their set apart for this work and free to devote country. "I would move them first to desire and "By no means. They have their own then to demand their portion of our her-

constituencies to serve, and they have. Itage.

besides, their share of responsibility for the general legislation, like all their felfight for it through years of bitter opposition.

Menace to the State.

"Never until the men of wealth and education have spent their last surplus

"As far as the municipal government is concerned, the people of the District seem to have settled down to the arseem to have settled down to the arof representative government-then I government, never until then will they

incurable defect of the present system. Keep your three Commissioners if you will, or substitute for them a single head, improve the machinery of municipal adstrand.

improve the machinery of municipal administration all you can, until it runs with the regularity of a Swiss watch—

It is too obvious and too painful to be drawn. But that is not the Washingyou have not touched the trouble.

"What is needed is two men in the House and one man in the Senate; real "Only let the agitation begin. "Let it start here to-night.

"Why not make the occasion his-

ate and two members of the House, able, enlightened, informed, fit to represent the meet with ridicule; it will meet with cenenlightened, informed, in to represent the will and judgment of 350,000 citizens gathered within these bounds.

sure; it will take years; it may take many—but it will have but one possible

worthy of the name they bear. Suffrage Question.

"Again I say, I am not speaking now the Constitution, made necessary by the changed conditions of 120 years, made unavoidable and inevitable by the changes that will take place in the fifty or one please. What has that to do with the nundred years to come. Do you imagine broad and fundamental fact that the that when 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 shall be hundreds of thousands here should have swarming in our borders they will be the their due and proportionate representaonly people in this broad domain to have tion in the National Assembly-should no hand in the government of this mag- have the same right that other citizens nificent republic, no word in the election enjoy of giving their votes in the election onal assembly?
"When 1,000,000 men are there, when District of Columbia that I bring the

proposition forward. The interests of "They would be served first of all by the increased efficiency and propriety of the laws that would be enacted; in the "If you lived in Pumpkin Hook or Bloody Gulch, you might, but not while from the District, being familiar with you live here." "Bear in mind, I am not speaking of local committees, would relieve the me

Need for Real Men.

"Further, it would serve the nation "Suppose they have no more right than by adding to Congress men of weight "We should have here a constituency peculiarly rich in material for Repre-

"But I hear it said. The people of the the change would serve the interests of the whole nation by recognizing the grand principle of representative govern-

> "Men could no longer point the finger of scorn at us, and say "Washington gives the lie to your pre-

tensions.' "Look! In the very seat of national greatness you acknowledge by your acts that your form of government is a fail-ure. Until we are honest enough to live up to your principles, we shall

principles.
"We shall never find peace or safety until we return to them again. "Shall we say we fear the suffrages of ignorance and vice-the ignorance and vice that we ourselves are to blame forthat could not last a generation if we did

our duty by our fellow-men? "Shame on the race or the community continent and carries in its brains the accumulated culture of the centuries and yet refuses to lift that ignorance and vice to the level of enlightenment and virtue. "Tear down your shacks and shanties.

"Let in the sun upon your noisome alleys. "Build decent habitations for the poo

"Make your prisons moral hospitals in-"Spread education broadcast in the picture of the dignity and power they

"Let us do the work of Christians at our doors before we admit that our fathers were fools and that democratic government is all a dark mistake.

ow-members.

"They are appointed; they do the best tion had created a new Washington, when the agitadollar and exhaused the ingentity of the owner to make their last surplus for the owner. their brains in the effort to make their they can; and if they give sufficient time 400,000 or 500,000 people were calling as to our affairs to understand our problems, with one mighty voice for the great prize have a right to hide behind an excuse like that.

"I admit that an ignorant and degraded class armed with the ballot is a menace to the safety of the state; but I deny that it is a greater menace in the end than that same class, robbed of its rights, thrust down into the dark, and lef as They live unto themselves.

They marry and intermarry and rear no longer necessary to be regarded or assisted because no longer having any part.